

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

The new German diplomacy—heads I win, tails you lose.

When is a reply not a reply? When it doesn't answer the question.

Events accentuate the proof that the road from Barre to White River Junction is good but not wide enough for the increasing traffic.

The new state commissioner of education has had experience which can be utilized to good advantage by the state board of education in getting the machinery of the new school administration in running order, until such time as the board makes selection of a person for the regular appointment. Mason S. Stone of Montpelier has had 18 years' experience at the head of the Vermont school system, as well as many more years in less responsible positions.

While the efforts to raise the full amount of \$20,000 in behalf of the Rockingham hospital at Bellows Falls were not crowned with complete success in the time allotted for the campaign, the total subscription was so near the desired sum that the workers in the campaign must feel no slight satisfaction. Those who have been putting in hard work in behalf of the movement deserve unstinted credit for their public-spiritedness.

All physicians in Washington county and the territory contiguous to this section should make particular efforts to be present at the clinic on infantile paralysis to be held at Montpelier on Tuesday, July 13. The fact that Vermont had many cases last year and the possibility that there may be another visitation of the disease this summer should spur the medical men to a desire to acquire all the information possible concerning the nature of this disease and the methods of treatment of it. Each physician may be called upon to attend a patient having the disease and knowledge acquired now will prove of tremendous advantage.

While there is no need that President Wilson should be kept within narrow bounds of confinement, there is imperative need that great care should be exercised to protect him from cranks and plotters during a time when the minds of some people may be worked up to a state of great excitement and resentment. It is possible that some deluded person might enter his resentment on the man who happens to be at the head of the United States during the present administration and that that person should strive to show his animus by some act of violence. The ease with which a person of this stamp found his way into the home of one of the nation's leading financiers recently, there to do his nefarious work, proves that too much attention cannot be paid to the task of keeping this class of people away from the man who, as president, might be singled out as the cause of some fancied grievance. Therefore, President Wilson ought to be guarded carefully whether he is in Washington or at his country residence in Cornish, N. H. We are informed that the grounds of the latter place are not open to the public and that only those with a definite and approved purpose are allowed to go near the house. While such means may be irksome to a man of Woodrow Wilson's stamp, he must bear in mind that he owes it to the people of the United States to permit such surveillance as long as he remains as president.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE TO UNITED STATES.

A short time ago, or in the first stages of the great European war, Germans, both in their own country and in the United States, were insisting that the United States ought to remain neutral in spirit as well as in deed; and at every turn of events a warning was given that as an onlooker simply the great American nation should stand calmly by and watch the progress of affairs. Yet even after events occurred which brought the United States into direct interest, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which was carrying many American citizens, of whom 100 were killed. A German submarine effected the destruction and the loss of those 100 American lives. Yet Germans insisted that the United States ought to remain neutral. Then, when the United States made representations to Germany concerning the sinking of the Lusitania without warning and without giving the persons aboard a chance to get off in the steamship's boats, Germany rebuffed the United States and has continued to rebuff her, the latest manifestation being in the reply of July 9 to the second note of the United States. The reply sidesteps the question and, indirectly, places the empire's approval on the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania in violation of the established international law. Thus, while professing to seek the friendship of the United States, Germany is going far to ward alienating that bond of good feeling and is actually driving the United States away from the neutrality which Berlin dreamed such a desirable course for this



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nation to pursue. Germany cannot hope longer to maintain friendly relations with a neutral nation which it has rebuffed as well as injured.

CURRENT COMMENT

An Explanation.

"Rutland made President Wilson so tired he had to stay at home all the next day."—Barre Times.
The Times, usually exceedingly fair, isn't quite just in this case. It fails to explain that the president saw so many evidences of enterprise and prosperity in Rutland, not to mention natural attractions, that he had that delightful healthful weariness—that happy tiredness—that appreciative people have at times, and then just want to relax, to contemplate and review and live over in memory the beauties they've seen and experienced.—Rutland News.

A Harassed Community.

"At any rate, Rutland cannot be accused of breaking the speed laws in securing that automobile fire truck."—Barre Times.
Well, that's true. But Rutland has so much on her mind, has so many worthwhile things developing, that she can't do all things at breakneck speed, do them all at once, and do them all right. The city is at the forefront, is moving still forward at a steady, reliable rate, is punctuating no tires and burning out no journals—and that's the main thing, a safe speed and get there.—Rutland News.

Mr. Vail Not to Leave Vermont.

We are very glad to be able to state on the best of authority that the Hon. Theodore N. Vail is not to leave Vermont. Like many another resident of the Green Mountain state Mr. Vail finds it necessary to spend the cold season in a warmer climate than Vermont affords. The announcement that he is to establish a winter home in New Jersey, where his daughter resides and where he will be near the headquarters of many of the great business interests of this country in New York, had been interpreted by some of the metropolitan papers as indicating his intention to abandon Vermont. The people of this state who have come to admire Mr. Vail for his many splendid qualities as a man, as a citizen, as an educator and as a generous public benefactor will rejoice to know that the large extent of land in northeastern Vermont in which Mr. Vail takes just pride as owner is in no danger whatever of becoming an "abandoned farm."—Burlington Free Press.

One Vermont Girl.

The remarkable record of one of Northfield's young women given in this issue is something of which the town may well feel proud and again proves the sterling worth of the inhabitants of our little Green Mountain state. Miss Maude Benjamin, as she was familiarly known here, had no unusual advantages, she was a simple country girl. By her own efforts she completed her high school course graduating as valedictorian and while so doing took additional work outside which enabled her to pass the advanced Greek examination for entrance to Radcliffe. She has now graduated at the head of her class in Radcliffe, and not only that, but she received the highest honor the college could bestow. Miss Benjamin's brilliant intellect and studious disposition have won fame and position for the girl who went from her little country home only a few years ago. Her rapid advancement reads more like a story than the record of a very charming and unpretentious Vermont girl.—Northfield News.

Where Does the Money Come From?

One of the mysteries of the world is where money comes from in emergencies like that created by the European war. Jacob H. Schiff, one of the greatest authorities on finance, announced in an interview last August that there would be no war because there was not enough money in the world to fight it on the scale contemplated. His theory was that France and Germany, or any other two nations might fight, and the resources

No. 5---Government Control

The fifth of a series of advertisements setting forth the relationship of the bank to the community, its scope of business and its justification for existence.

designated as a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

Government control over the national banks is felt very directly in the matters of reserve and examination. The reserve requirements for this bank are 12 per cent. against demand deposits and 5 per cent. against time deposits. In other words, 5 per cent. of the time deposits and 12 per cent. of the demand deposits must be held in readiness to meet the calls of the depositors. Government requirements are higher than state in this regard.

The Federal Reserve Act provides that the Comptroller of the Currency shall appoint examiners, who shall have the power to make a thorough examination of every member bank at least twice in each calendar year, and oftener if necessary. The time of examination is of course not previously made known to the bank. The Comptroller also calls for reports of condition several times a year, condensed copies of which are required to be printed in the newspapers.

In addition to examination by national bank examiners, and by their directors, member banks are liable to investigation by the Federal Reserve Bank of its district and subject to visitatorial powers exercised by Congress itself.

The Peoples National Bank of Barre

Worthen Block

Open Monday Evenings from 7 to 8

would prove adequate, but that a world war, such as was then threatened, could not be financed, and so would not come to pass.

From that day to this shrewd and discriminating observers in long line have arrived from observation points of special vantage, to tell us that the war would be over by New Year's, or by the end of March, or by the first of May, or some such time because of the necessary limitation of the world's financial resources. And still it goes on. Our own fiscal year closed yesterday with a balance of trade of \$1,000,000,000—this is the amount which Europe owes us for materials in excess of what we have bought from her. Every few days, seemingly, the newspapers report one government or another as authorizing a huge war loan.

When Canadian Pacific says a little it may be indicative that its British holders, from reasons of patriotism or otherwise, are exchanging it for government securities. But such transfers would seem to be only a drop in the bucket. Where does the money come from for so colossal an expenditure? What was it doing with itself before the war began? Are the other activities of the world which regularly absorb capital, as a sponge takes up water, less imperative in their demands than usual? Obviously yes. Dull times here release a great deal of money for new investment. The encroaching of the European nations in war doubtless releases a great many millions there which would otherwise be employed in ordinary commercial enterprise and in legitimate business expansion. But even with such allowances, this continual supply of capital with which to fight this war is one of the economic wonders of the age. And to the extent that it is being fought with funds ordinarily needed in peaceful commerce, the real pinch will come when the war ends, and that business finds renewal.—Boston Herald.

Guesswork Financing.

Was our national deficit during the past financial year \$35,000,000, or \$41,000,000, or \$57,000,000?
That is a question which even the treasury officials themselves do not seem able to answer readily, if one may judge from their much-jumbled recent figures concerning the state of federal finances. One thing, however, is quite clear. There is a large deficit and the war is not wholly or even largely to blame for it. The inevitable reduction in customs revenues was foreseen eleven months ago, and Congress was duly asked to make good the deficiency by authorizing a list of emergency war taxes. This it did, and the taxes so imposed have brought in a good deal more than was expected of them. This year moreover, the federal income tax yielded handsomely, running away above the previous year's figures. Why, then, are we so far from having made both ends meet?

Several things account for the large balance on the wrong side of the national ledger. Miscalculations in the amount of income to be derived from the excises on liquors and tobacco account for some of it. This source of revenue was overestimated to the extent of twenty millions of dollars or more, a discrepancy for which there seems to be no reasonable excuse, and which affords but another example of the guesswork financing that has characterized the MacAdoo re Washington. A postoffice deficit of about six millions helps to swell the total shortage. That, however, is only the nominal shortage in this department as it appears, according to the extraordinary methods of postal accounting. Were the postoffice department debited with every item of national expense that is properly chargeable to it, this nominal deficit would be doubled or tripled. The operation of the Panama canal, likewise, has proved an expensive matter during the past twelve-month, taking nearly thirty millions from the national income, and this apart altogether from the huge sums needed to pay interest on the construction bonds. Finally, the last session of Congress set a record for peace expenditures with appropriations which came almost to the three-quarter-billion mark.
It is convenient and plausible to put the blame for all our political and economic mishaps on the European catastrophe, but our federal deficit is one thing that it does not satisfactorily explain. Repudiated figuring and the lack of a national budget are chiefly responsible for it.—Boston Herald.

For the special cost values at Ab-

The Peoples National Bank of Barre is now operating under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, enacted by Congress December 23, 1913. It is

WAITSFIELD

The heavy rains of Friday caused the Mad river to reach its high water mark. On Thursday hailstones fell during the thunder storm.

Miss Bover of Randolph is a guest at John Graves'.

Principal and Mrs. O. K. Hollister of Goddard seminary were in town Friday. A very enjoyable evening was spent Friday at the debate and box social at the Congregational church under the auspices of the young people of Miss Mabel Joslyn's class. About 80 were present. William Graves presided and the following program was given: Piano solo, Miss Neill; solo Miss Miller; debate, "Resolved, That Aeroplanes Have Proved Their Usefulness"—affirmative, Helen Bisbee, Clarence Bisbee, Geneva LaMord; negative, Earle Jones, Ruth Joslin, Erle Pierce; essay, Elsie Long; essay, Lydia Bisbee; extemporaneous debate, "Resolved, It is Better for a Boy to Stay Away from Church Than a Girl"—affirmative, Harry McAllister; negative, Irene Coursey. The judges of the debate were Rev. W. A. Remele, W. E. Jones and Charles Bingham, and the negative side won. After the program the boxes were sold and the rest of the evening was spent in promenading. The proceeds were between \$19 and \$20.

Clascher M. Dana has a new England telephone installed—32 R.

Misses Vone and Esther Skinner spent the past week in Waterbury.

Miss Velma Melcher of Barre is a guest at B. D. Bisbee's.

Henry Miner of Montpelier is spending a few days in town.

Mrs. A. B. Tucker returned Saturday from Ryegate, where she attended the funeral of her brother, Chauncey Murray.

Mrs. Perry and daughter, who have been guests of Mrs. Warren Wright, returned to their home in Hardwick Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Richardson of Montpelier are spending a few days at A. W. Bigelow's.

The schoolhouse on the common is advertised for sale.

W. E. Long and family spent Sunday in Montpelier.

Miss Day of Burlington is a guest of Miss Evelyn Joslyn.

Mrs. Steele, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., is a guest of the Misses Joslyn.

Union prayer meeting at the Methodist church Thursday evening.

The ladies of the Home circle will serve tea on Wednesday at 5 p. m.

PROPOSE A HOSPITAL.

Addison County Organization Formed for Purpose.

Middlebury, July 12.—A permanent organization, with the Hon. J. E. Weeks as president and L. A. Morhouse as secretary, has just formed for the purpose of establishing an Addison county hospital. The executive committee consists of President John M. Thomas of Middlebury college, D. L. Wells of Orwell, G. E. Child of Weybridge, A. W. Norton of Vergennes and Dr. A. Norton of Bristol. A series of mass meetings for the consideration of the project are to be held in various sections of the county.

GLACIERS IN NEBRASKA.

One Was Probably Several Hundred Feet Thick.

Many of the physical features of eastern Nebraska were produced by sheets of ice that invaded the region during and after the earlier stages of the Great Ice Age. At these times the glacial sheets, the great Keweenaw glacier spread southward and covered large parts of the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Iowa, and extended thence into eastern Nebraska, where it was probably several hundred feet thick. This first stage of glaciation was brought to a close by the melting of the ice in a warmer interglacial time or stage.—The Aftonian.
The remarkable assemblage of animals invaded the region after the ice had disappeared, and the bones and teeth of many of these animals have been found in the Aftonian deposits of western Iowa. The late Prof. Samuel Octwin identified the remains of horses, camels, stags, elephants, mastodons, mammoths, and sloths. When these animals lived in western Iowa, the climate there must have been comparatively mild and vegetation very abundant. (Overland Guide-book, bulletin #12, U. S. geological survey.)

July Big Clearance Sale

of Summer Dresses, Waists, White Skirts, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Wash Goods, Laces, Neckwear, Gloves, Children's Dresses, Ladies' House Dresses.

Extra Sale Monday Evening

75c Shopping Bags with safety clasp, each 50c
25c Ladies' Neckwear, Collars and Sets, each 10c, 15c, 19c

July Sale of Waists

One hundred \$1 Waists for, each 50c
Fifty \$1 Waists to sell at, each 69c
Fifty \$1 Waists to sell at, each 79c
\$1.50 Jap Silk Waists \$1.00
Lot Colored Silk Waists at
..... \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.98

Bargains in Muslin Underwear and Corsets

See the bargains: Robes, Combinations and Skirts.
See the 75c Night Robes at 50c
See the 85c Night Robes at 59c
12 styles of 39c Corset Covers at 25c

Wash Goods Sale

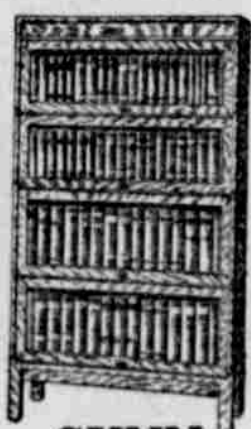
On one table, all Wash Goods that were 15c up to 25c, your choice, per yard 10c and 12½c
White Ratine Skirts 98c
White Pique Skirts 98c
Palm Beach Skirts \$1.25
Others up to \$2.25 for \$1.50
Clean-up sale on all House Dresses, \$1.25, \$1.50 value, at

\$1.00 and \$1.25

Tuesday morning begins our ANNUAL SALE of Linen Towels, Scarfs, Center Pieces, Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips—Come Tuesday and don't miss these bargains.

The Vaughan Store

HERE IS The Best IN EVERY RESPECT.



GUNN Sectional Bookcases

Are a lasting value from start to finish. A constant source of pleasure and usefulness. In our estimation absolutely the best on the market. That's why our guarantee goes with every Gunn Sectional Bookcase we sell.
We want you to have the best. A pleased customer is the best advertising.
COME IN, anytime. Free to you, a beautiful Gunn Souvenir Bookmark.

A. W. Badger & Co.

Clean-Up Sale

Of Ladies' Tan Oxfords and Pumps

All Ladies' \$3.50 Tan Oxfords \$2.50
All Ladies' \$3.00 Tan Oxfords \$2.00
All Ladies' \$2.50 Tan Oxfords \$1.50
A chance to get cool, comfortable Footwear at a big reduction.

Also several lines of Ladies' Black Oxfords, (mostly small sizes) but good style. We wish to close these up, and will sell them at less than the cost of the leather.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot

Barre, Vermont Shop 170 N. Main St.

AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE BARRE TIMES WILL BRING SURE RESULTS

Granite Savings Bank and Trust Company

Oldest Bank in Barre Barre, Vermont Organized 1885

STATEMENT JULY 1, 1915

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$1,346,869.45	Capital stock	\$75,000.00
Real estate and banking house	39,058.98	Surplus and profits	22,927.97
Bonds and securities	307,243.00	Dividend, 3 per cent.	2,250.00
Accrued interest receivable	33,242.45		
Other assets	532.13	Deposits (including interest due depositors July 1, 1915)	1,734,286.32
Cash on hand and in banks	107,518.28		
	\$1,834,464.29		\$1,834,464.29

Deposits made on or before July 13, will draw interest from July 1, at 4 per cent.

THIS BANK PAYS TAXES ON ALL DEPOSITS WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT

JOHN TROW, President
JOHN TROW
OFFICERS
CHAS. H. WISHART, Treasurer
DIRECTORS
CHAS. L. CURRIER
FRANK F. CAVE
WILL A. WHITCOMB